per cent of global prices, but our share in global fruit and vegetable trade is 1.7 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this mis-match; and

(c) whether Government would be evolving some effective modalities, in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, so that our global trade share increases and thereby our farmers are benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major reasons affecting India's potential for exports include:-

1. Lack of awareness among farmers about producing good quality and safe produce.
2. Various non-tariff barriers imposed by importing countries, particularly, the developed countries.
3. Lack of proper cold chain and logistics facilities.
4. Poor post harvest infrastructure and lack of market information.
5. Lack of standards for farm and orchard maintenance including presence of pest and disease.

(c) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has taken several steps to enhance export of fruits and vegetables through participation in trade fair, information dissemination scheme for market, transport assistance and infrastructural development and setting up of Agri-Export Zone (AEZ) for various agricultural products. The Horticulture Division of the Ministry of Agriculture is working in close coordination with APEDA to keep in pace with the export demand of production of fruits and vegetables. The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) Scheme envisages for providing special impetus to promote export of horticulture produce through Agri-Export Zones (AEZs), for which there is potential global market. This aspect is kept in mind while approving the Annual Action Plan of the State Horticulture Missions.

Farm production in India *vis-a-vis* China

†1367. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is **a** fact that in comparison to India, China is more advanced in farming;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) the reasons due to which the rate of production is more in China inspite of the low cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Agricultural indicators given in the following tables show the comparative position of farming in India and China:

Agricultural Indicators (in the year 2003)

Country	% Irrigated Land to Agricultural Land (Kg/Hectare)	Consumption of Mineral Fertilizers	No. of Tractors in Use (Lakh)
India	32.9	94.8	2528
China	35.3	258.7	9.95

Productivity indicators of Important Crops (in the year 2005) (Kg/Hectare)

Country	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Groundnut	Soyabean	Sugarcane
India	3000	2738	1959	894	957	61952
China	6329	4282	5059	2958	1779	66216

Source: Selected Indicators of Food & Agricultural Development in the Asia-Pacific Region 1995-2005

Barring the number of tractors in use, all other indicators given above are in favour of China. The Government of India has put in place several schemes to increase the productivity and production of agricultural commodities as also growth in agriculture sector.

(c) Table gives the producer price of some crops in India *vis-a-vis* China in 2005:

(US $/Tonne)

Country	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Groundnut	Soyabean
India	149.83	167.20	120.22	430.01	277.06
China	150.92	135.33	115.95	490.74	309.62

Source: FAO website accessed on 21.08.2007

Producer price is not lower for all the crops in China. The productivity of most of the crops in India is low because of lower access to technology by small and marginal farmers, lack of high yielding varieties, low seed replacement rate and climatic aberrations.

Prawn production

1368. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to boost prawn production to touch Rs. 10,000 crores by 2012;